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THE IAMBIC TRIMETER IN MENANDER

BY JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE

Pure trimeters, that consist solely of iambs, are comparatively rare in Menander. Only 18 of the 728 trimeters now taken into account¹ are pure (1 in 40), but the number is relatively larger than in Aristophanes (1 in 69).² The plays of Aristophanes, however, vary in this particular: the *Nubes* contains the greatest number of pure iambic lines, 18 in 758 non-lyrical trimeters (1 in 42), the *Equites* the fewest, 6 in 688 (1 in 115).³

Irrational and trisyllabic feet, in place of the normal iamb, are extremely common in both poets, and verses occur in which no

¹The tables and other numerical statements relating to the trimeters of Menander that are included in this treatise are based upon those trimeters in the recently discovered Cairo MS which have metrical form that is assured, although they are not all complete in the MS. The four plays are designated as I ("Ἡρος"), II ("Ἐπιτρέποντες"), III (Περικειρομένη), IV (Σαυλα). The numbering of verses is that of the princeps. The trimeters under consideration are the following: I. 20-26, 36-56, 58-61; II. 1-9, 11-21, 23-51, 54-84, 86-91, 93-97, 99-103, 105, 107, 109-17, 119-20, 123-28, 130-38, 141-49, 151-52, 159-72, 183-84, 186-87, 189, 191, 194-210, 212-14, 216-22, 224, 227-38, 240-43, 247-48, 250-57, 259, 262, 264-78, 280, 283-92, 294-96, 298-300, 302-3, 305-16, 318-32, 334-39, 341-49, 351-53, 355-56, 358-59, 370, 372-76, 378-81, 383, 385-86, 392-404, 406-17, 419-23, 446-50, 452-54, 456-59, 461-77, 482-506, 509-13; III. 7-22, 24-27, 29-30, 32, 36, 39-43, 45, 47-49, 51-70, 72, 76-80, 84-93, 95-101, 103-7, 110, 113-14, 116-18, 120-22, 124-30, 132-38, 140-41, 146, 165-67; IV. 4-9, 11-13, 16-17, 19-32, 37-51, 53-64, 74-80, 85-88, 90-92, 98, 107-14, 116, 120-22, 132-35, 137-59, 161-63, 168, 170-76, 179-82, 184-91, 193-201, 271-72, 277-87, 290-93, 296-302, 304-6, 313-17, 319, 321, 342-45, 435-39, 442-45, 447, 450, 453, 470-71. These 728 verses furnish the facts for the tables and for all general statements. In determining the laws that govern the use of trisyllabic feet, I have adduced facts from the incomplete lines also, when this was necessary. Occasionally these lines are cited for other purposes. The numbers referring to such trimeters are starred.

²In Aeschylus 1 in 14, in Sophocles 1 in 17, in Euripides 1 in 22.5. See J. Rumpel "Der Trimeter des Aristophanes," in *Philologus* XXVIII (1869), p. 601. For the poets of the Middle and New Comedy, see F. Perschinka, "De mediae et novae quae vocatur comoediae Atticae trimetro iambico," in *Dissertationes philologicae Vindobonenses* III (1881), p. 329. Citations of evidence from the fragments of Menander in the present article are drawn from Perschinka's dissertation, except those that relate to anapaests. The facts about anapaests have been independently collected.

³The numerical statements and tables relating to the trimeter of Aristophanes that are included in this treatise, in order to furnish means of comparison, are not derived from the article of Rumpel just named, nor from other treatises on this subject, but are the result of an independent investigation of the older comic poet's 8,835 spoken trimeters. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Arthur A. Bryant for friendly and efficient aid in collecting and tabulating the facts in both Aristophanes and Menander.

foot has iambic form except the last. There are five non-iambic trimeters in Menander (1 in 145),¹ 187 in Aristophanes (1 in 47).²

Irrational arses preponderate. In the 728 trimeters of Menander now under consideration, 199 trimeters (131 with at least one trisyllabic foot somewhere in the verse and 68 that consist solely of dissyllabic feet) have one long arsis (1 in 3.66); 327 (211 + 116) have two (1 in 2.23); 149 (89 + 60) have three (1 in 4.89). The total number of trimeters in which one or more arses are irrational is 675.³

The total number of irrational feet in the 728 verses of Menander is 1,300, and these are distributed as follows:

	i*	%	iii	%	v	%
Spondaic feet.....	358	49.2	400	54.9	376	51.6+
'Dactylic' feet.....	67	9.2	64	8.8	35	4.8+
Total irrational feet.....	425	58.4	464	63.7	411	56.45

*Feet are indicated by the lower case numerals: i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi.

In the *Acharnians*, in 811 non-lyrical trimeters, 212 (147 + 65) have one long arsis (1 in 3.83); 325 (202 + 123) have two (1 in 2.5); 220 (131 + 89) have three (1 in 3.69). The total number of trimeters in this play with one or more irrational arses is 757.

The total number of irrational feet in the 811 trimeters in the *Acharnians* is 1,523, distributed as follows:

	i	%	iii	%	v	%
Spondaic feet.....	461	56.9	477	58.8	478	58.9+
'Dactylic' feet.....	31	3.8	65	8	11	1.35
Total irrational feet.....	492	60.7	542	66.8	489	60.3

¹II. 80, 241, 298; III. 106; IV. 170.

²Such trimeters do not occur in Aeschylus or Sophocles and only rarely in the later plays of Euripides (Rumpel, *op. cit.*, p. 602).

³The irrational arsis is allowed, of course, only in the first half of each meter. The spondee appears, however, through haste or oversight, in the second half of the first two meters in several attempted restorations of the broken lines of Menander.

Resolved feet (tribrach and 'dactyl') occur on the average in every other trimeter, but the resolutions in Menander (1 in 1.88 trimeters) exceed those in Aristophanes (1 in 2.14).¹

The distribution of the various forms of the foot that are found in the trimeters of Menander is as follows:

	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
Iamb.....	175	586	216	606	279	728
Tribrach.....	35	77	28	71	11	0
Spondee.....	358	...	400	...	376	0
Dactyl.....	67	...	64	...	35	0
Anapaest.....	93	65	20	51	27	0
	728	728	728	728	728	728

By resolution of the theses of iambs in the trimeter, the tribrach may occur in any of the first five feet. The following table exhibits the facts in Menander and Aristophanes:

	TRIM.	〰〰〰	i	ii	iii	iv	v	TOTAL
Men.....	728	222	35= 18+17	77= 27+50	28= 8+20	71= 12+59	11= 0+11	222= 65+157
Ar.....	8,835	2,654	208= 117+91	960= 384+576	308= 32+276	1,107= 304+803	71= 20+51	2,654= 857+1,797
Lys.....	711	212	13= 8+5	80= 41+39	25= 4+21	90= 23+67	4= 3+1	212= 79+133

There are, namely, 222 tribrachs in the 728 trimeters of Menander: 35 in i (18 contained in a single word, 17 in two or more words or parts of words), 77 in ii, 28 in iii, 71 in iv, and 11 in v. The proportion of tribrachs contained in a single word is slightly greater in Aristophanes (32.3 per cent.) than in Menander (29.3 per cent.). The *Nubes* is the play of Aristophanes in which the total number of tribrachs is smallest relatively to the number of trimeters (207 in 758); the *Aves* contains relatively the most (331 in 925); the *Lysistrata* is sixth in order.

¹In Sophocles 1 in 16; in Aeschylus 1 in 13, in Euripides 1 in 4.65 (Rumpel, *op. cit.*, p. 603). In the *Aves*, the comedy of Aristophanes that contains the most verses of this sort, 1 in 1.84; in the *Thesmophoriazusae*, which has the fewest, 1 in 2.47.

The tribrachs in Menander (1 in 3.28 trimeters) slightly outnumber proportionally those in Aristophanes (1 in 3.33). The difference in distribution is marked in i and iv. In Menander the tribrachs in i outnumber those in Aristophanes (the divisor¹ is 12) in the ratio of 2 to 1, but in iv, the number in Menander is relatively smaller (about 7 to 9). The tendency in Menander to increase in the number of trisyllabic feet in i relatively to those in Aristophanes holds for the dactyl and anapaest as well as for the tribrach. The following tables exhibit the facts for the tribrach in Menander in detail:

TRIBRACHS CONTAINED IN ONE WORD

	i	ii	iii	iv	v	TOTAL
Trisyllable	11	3	0	2	0	16
Overlaps forward.....	7	14	8	3	0	32
Overlaps back.....	..	9	0	4	0	13
Overlaps both ways.....	..	1	0	3	0	4
Total in one word.....	18	27	8	12	0	65

TRIBRACHS CONTAINED IN TWO OR MORE WORDS OR PARTS OF WORDS

	i	ii	iii	iv	v	TOTAL
In three words.....	0	4	5	10	2	21
In two, divided $\cup | \cup$.....	12	43	15	49	9	128
In two, divided $\cup \cup |$.....	5	3	0	0	0	8
Total divided tribrachs.....	17	50	20	59	11	157

In order to facilitate comparison, I add the corresponding tables of the tribrach in Aristophanes:

TRIBRACHS CONTAINED IN ONE WORD

	i	ii	iii	iv	v	TOTAL
Trisyllable	50	69	8	97	5	229
Overlaps forward.....	67	190	19	79	5	360
Overlaps back.....	..	104	3	110	10	227
Overlaps both ways.....	..	21	2	18	0	41
Total in one word.....	117	384	32	304	20	857

¹ Determined by the ratio of tribrachs in Aristophanes to those in Menander.

TRIBRACHS CONTAINED IN TWO OR MORE WORDS OR PARTS OF WORDS

	i	ii	iii	iv	v	TOTAL
In three words.....	15	81	55	98	4	253
In two, divided $\cup|\cup$.....	56	462	219	676	46	1459
In two, divided $\cup\cup|$.....	20	33	2	29	1	85
Total divided tribrachs.....	91	576	276	803	51	1797

Menander excludes the trisyllabic tribrach ($|\cup\cup|$) from iii and v and the instances of its occurrence in these feet are very rare in Aristophanes. In IV. 308* the Cairo Manuscript of Menander reads: οὐδέ[ν. τί οὐ]ν ἔφυγες οὕτως, ἀβέλτερε; The verse is unmetrical. It has been emended by transposition of feet in the second meter (οὕτως ἔφυγες), but Menander has the trisyllabic tribrach in iv only twice in the newly discovered plays. He may have written ἔφυγες σύ γ' ᾧδ' (CYΓΩΔ corrupted to OYTΩC). The trisyllabic anapaest is in order in iii (p. 150). The same question is raised by II 367*: ΛΕΓΕΜΟΙΓΟΛΕΓΕΙC ΠΕΡΥCIN . . . ΕCΘ . . ΕΜ . |¹ with trisyllabic tribrach apparently in iii. This may be a genuine instance of its occurrence in this position.²

At best, however, there is but slight support in Menander's usage for the trisyllabic tribrach in iii, and the following restorations are therefore doubtful: “αἰ· δύσμορ', εἰ τρόφιμος ὅδ' ὄντως ἐστὶ σου” II. 251; “τιμᾶν σ'.—ἔχω δ' ἄγαμος ἄρισθ'.—οὕτως ἔχεις” III. 149*; “σάρκ', ἀλλ' ἀπαγ' ἐς κόρακας, ὅπως εἴσειμ' ἐγώ” IV. 477*.

Menander uses the trisyllabic tribrach twice in iv (IV. 75, 435).³ Some scholars apparently find warrant in this and in its free use by Aristophanes for employing it in the emendation of Menander, but it certainly should not be allowed to supplant an unobjectionable reading established by the MS. Cf. “ἔτ' οὖσ', ἂ τότ' ἐκείνη

¹ See A. Körte in *Berichte d. Kön. Säch. Gesell. d. Wiss.* LX (1908), III, p. 132.

² The trimeter has been thus restored by Robert and Croiset. Von Arnim converts the tribrach into an anapaest (πέρυσιν παρήσθα μετὰ κόρης), but there are only three trimeters in all Greek comedy (some 16,000 verses) that begin with three anapaests: Aristoph. *Ach.* 536; Antiph. 20. 5; Sosipat. 1. 33.—For another doubtful example of the trisyllabic tribrach in iii in Menander, see frag. 481, 5.

³ Cf. also frag. 393, 4; 482, 7; 663, 2.

γέγονεν, ἅπαντ' ἐμὰ" II. 301*. Here the MS reads: ἔτ' οὖσα, τά τ' ἐκέλευ¹ γεινόμενα πάντ' ἐμὰ.

Menander uses the trisyllabic tribrach four times in ii (II. 425*; IV. 76, 79, 150). To these examples, which are supported by the practice of Aristophanes, IV. 118* should probably be added: ἐμοί τ' ἐπέθεται ἄν ἄσμενος; νυνὶ δέ μοι.²

Forty-nine of the 222 tribrachs found in unbroken trimeters in Menander are contained in words of four or more syllables, which therefore overlap the neighboring feet. Thirty-two begin with the word, which therefore overlaps the following foot (~~~+); 13 end with the word, which therefore begins in the preceding foot (+~~~); 4 are contained in words which begin in the preceding and end in the following foot (+~~~+). No 'overlapping' tribrach is found in v,³ and its use in an emended line is dubious. Cf. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἡ βουλόμενος ἡ κατεχόμενος" IV. 115; "κακοδαίμον' οὕτω· διέφυγ', οὐδ' ἐνύπνιον ἦν" IV. 440*.

Menander uses the tribrach contained in a word that overlaps forward (~~~+) freely in iv. Cf. II. 147, 198, 501; II. 301*, 436*; III. 3*, 162*; IV. 169*. He allows it freely also in iii and is here in striking divergence from Aristophanes, who preserves the penthemimeral caesura. Cf. II. 64, 80, 194; III. 25, 48, 80; IV. 272, 277. In all these cases in iii the word with which the tribrach begins is a quadrisyllable, so that there is division after the arsis of the fourth foot.

Tribrachs contained in a word that overlaps both ways (+~~~+) are found in ii in II. 37, 368*, 518+frag. T., 1*, and in iv in II. 8, 288, 300. All these verses have penthemimeral caesura. This tribrach is not found in iii,⁴ and the following emendation therefore is doubtful: "ἔθουν ἐκκελυμένος· ἀλλὰ μὴν ποεῖν" IV. 529+519*. The alternative proposal, ἐκκελησμένος, is equally objectionable on another account (see p. 154), and the true reading probably remains to be found. The MS according to Körte⁵ has τὸν ὄν ἐκ μενος.

¹Körte, *op. cit.*, p. 128.

²Körte, *op. cit.*, p. 117. This tribrach is not found in the fragments of Menander.

³It occurs only twice in the fragments: 123, 2; 325, 15.

⁴It occurs in no fragment.

⁵Körte, *op. cit.*, p. 140.

Finally, to regard the facts in sum (see the tables), Menander in i uses relatively twice the number of tribrachs contained in one word that are found in Aristophanes; in iv this relation is reversed.

Both poets show predilection for tribrachs contained in two or more words or parts of words. The parts of a divided tribrach may be connected with one another within the tribrach by elision, as *ἔν' ἀποδῶ* II. 148; *λέγ' ὃ λέγεις* II. 298; *ἔνδον ἔν' ἀναπηδήσας* IV. 438, and either the first or last part may be an enclitic, as *εἰ μὴ τι καταπέπωκε* II. 151; *ἀνάβασίς ἐστι διὰ* IV. 20; *καλόν, ὃ τι* II. 414; *μέχρι τινός* IV. 321.

The form of divided tribrach least affected is that in which the tribrach consists of two words with the division after the first syllable of the thesis (—|—). Menander excludes this tribrach from iii, iv, v.¹ Aristophanes employs it only twice in iii and once in v, but 29 times in iv. Therefore, trimeters that are restored with this tribrach in iv are in the style of Aristophanes rather than in that of Menander. In iii: “*αὐτῆς ὁ παῖς ἔλεγ', ὅτι πρὸς γυναικὰ ποι*” IV. 481*. In iv: “*φauλῶς ἔπραττες.—νῦν δ' ἔτι σὺ—μὴ μοι λάλει*” IV. 165*; “*πράγματά σέ γ' ἐλέου τ' ἄξια κακά τε διέπειν*” IV. 464*. In v: “*ἐνδύμαθ' οἷ' ἐφαίνεθ' ἡνίκα Γλυκέρα*” III. 110. Menander uses this tribrach 10 times (twice in broken lines) in the first meter. Its first two syllables consist of an unelided dissyllabic word in common use. Cf. II. 8, 305, 341, and 523*; IV. 316, 321 (the prepositions *περί, ἐπί, κατά, μέχρι, παρά*); II. 330 (*τίνος ἔνεκεν*), 369* (*πόθεν ἔχεις*); IV. 271 (*τότε μὲν*), 313 (*ἄφες ἄ*).

The normal division of the tribrach that consists of two words or parts of words follows the arsis (—|—), as in tragedy, and both comic poets use this form in all five feet (128 instances in Menander, 1,459 in Aristophanes). The order determined by frequency of use is iv, ii, iii, i, v in both poets. Except in i, the arsis of the tribrach is, with few exceptions, the final syllable of a word of two or more syllables (elided or unelided), a monosyllabic enclitic, or *δέ, γάρ*. This is the reverse of the law that prevails in anapaests divided after the first short syllable (p. 155). Punctuation frequently follows the arsis of this tribrach.

¹ It is not found in these feet in the fragments.

Menander uses a tribrach composed of three words only once in i: ἐφ' ὃ τι μαχαίρας περιφέρει· ἱκανὸς γάρ εἰ IV. 69*.¹ He has it in v in II. 46, 396; III. 1*.² Aristophanes evidently regarded this tribrach with disfavor in v, since he has it there only four times. It has been used in v in restoring the following lines: “τί γάρ τις ἂν νομίσειεν ἄλλο τὸ γεγονός” II. 387*; “πρὶν ἂν μ' ἴδῃ πρὸς ταῖς θύραις ἔτ' ἐπ' ἐμὲ δέ” II. 525 + T₁, 8*; “πράγματά σέ γ' ἐλέου τ' ἄξια κακὰ τε διέπειν” IV. 464*.

In 26 of the 30 instances (excluding one in the first foot) of the use of this tribrach in Menander (10 in broken lines) the arsis is the final syllable of a word of two or more syllables. This law is reversed in case of the anapaest that is divided after the first short syllable. (Cf. the statement made above.) In three of the four remaining cases (II. 46, 291, 298) the tribrach consists of two monosyllables and the first syllable of the following word (υ|υ|υ+). In only one instance, in iv (I. 30*), does it consist of three monosyllables.³

By resolution of the thesis of irrational feet in a trimeter a ‘dactyl’ (resolved irrational iamb) may occur in any of the odd feet.⁴ The following table exhibits the facts in Menander and Aristophanes:

	Trim.	— υ υ	i	iii	v	TOTAL
Men.....	728	166	67= 23+44	64= 7+57	35= 2+33	166= 32+134
Ar.....	8,835	1,470	459= 91+368	849= 82+767	162= 10+152	1,470= 183+1,287
Lys.....	711	112	39= 5+34	64= 2+62	9= 0+9	112= 7+105

¹ But it occurs 7 times in the fragments. Perschinka, *op. cit.*, p. 333. In only one of these cases, however (540, 6), does it consist of three monosyllables.

² It does not occur in v in the fragments.

³ The tribrach consisting of three monosyllables is not found in iii, iv, or v in the fragments, and only once in ii (frag. 838).

⁴ By inadvertence of editors, the dactyl has slipped also into ii and iv in some attempted restorations of broken lines in Menander.

The dactyls in Menander (1 in 4.39 trimeters) in the aggregate heavily outnumber those in Aristophanes (1 in 6.01 trimeters). They outnumber those in Aristophanes (the divisor is 9) relatively also in i (67 to 51) and in v (35 to 18), but not in iii (64 to 94). Dactyls contained in a single word are relatively much more numerous in Menander than in Aristophanes.

The following tables exhibit the facts for the dactyl in Menander in detail:

DACTYLS CONTAINED IN ONE WORD

	i	iii	v	TOTAL
Trisyllable.....	11	0	2	13
Overlap forward.....	12	6	0	18
Overlap back.....	..	0	0	0
Overlap both ways.....	..	1	0	1
Total in one word.....	23	7	2	32

DACTYLS CONTAINED IN TWO OR MORE WORDS OR PARTS OF WORDS

	i	iii	v	TOTAL
In three words.....	5	14	5	24
In two, divided -|~ .....	28	42	28	98
In two, divided ~|~ .....	11	1	0	12
Total divided dactyls	44	57	33	134

The corresponding table in Aristophanes is as follows:

DACTYLS CONTAINED IN ONE WORD

	i	iii	v	TOTAL
Trisyllable.....	33	8	3	44
Overlap forward.....	58	66	4	128
Overlap back.....	..	1*	1†	2
Overlap both ways.....	..	7	2	9
Total in one word.....	91	82	10	183

* *Ecc.* 460.

† *Vesp.* 1250.

DACTYLS CONTAINED IN TWO OR MORE WORDS OR PARTS OF
WORDS

	i	iii	v	TOTAL
In three words.....	56	156	18	230
In two, divided -|~ ..... In two, divided -~|~ .....	264 48	606 5	134 0	1,004 53
Total divided dactyls	368	767	152	1,287

Menander's concentration of dactyls contained in one word in i (23 in 32) is noteworthy. He has here relatively more than twice as many as are found in Aristophanes. His admission of two trisyllabic dactyls in v (II. 164; IV. 91)¹ is singular, in view of his exclusion of this dactyl elsewhere from the fifth foot.

The dactyl that overlaps the following foot (-~+) is generally contained in a quadrisyllabic word of which the accent corresponds with the ictus, such as *παμμέγεθες, κερμάτιον, παιδάριον, εὐχόμενος*, and the like. All the 22 instances of this dactyl that occur (four in broken lines) are thus formed, except I. 38; II. 234 (a proper name), 235, 255 (a proper name); IV. 297.

Both Menander and Aristophanes avoid the overlapping dactyl in v.² This dactyl is therefore to be avoided in emendation. Cf. "*ἐπέτριψεν, ἂν αὐτῷ κακῶς χρησάμενος ἦ*" II. 481*; "*τελεῶς ἐμαντοῦ καὶ παρωξυμένος ἄρα*" IV. 276*. The single example of the dactyl overlapping both the adjacent feet is found in iii (I. 55), with strong hephthemimeral caesura.³

Both poets employ the dactyl composed of two or more words or parts of words much oftener than that contained in a single word. Aristophanes especially inclines to its use. The parts of the dactyl may be connected with one another within the dactyl by elision, as *ταῦτ' ἐπιτιθῆναι* II. 88; *οἶδ' ὅτι* II. 503; *οὐχ ἔν' ἀδικήσω* II. 373; *κατέβαιν' ἀφ' ὑπερφύου* IV. 17; and either the first or last part may be an enclitic, as *πρότερόν μοι μεταμέλει* II. 205; *εἰ ποτε* III. 18; *εἰ δέ γε* II. 117.

¹ This dactyl is not found in v in the fragments.

² It is not found in the fragments of Menander.

³ Also in the fragments in iii. Cf. 540, 3; 1089, 1; 1102, 1.

The prevailing form is the dactyl composed of two words with the division between arsis and thesis (—|~). The order, determined by frequency of use, is here practically the same in both poets, iii, i, v, but Aristophanes prefers this dactyl in iii, thereby again favoring penthemimeral caesura. Except in i, the arsis of the dactyl is generally the final syllable of a word of two or more syllables (cf. the tribrach, p. 145), and arsis and thesis are often separated by strong punctuation. In v this dactyl (—|~) is frequently so composed that the trimeter ends in a tetrasyllabic word (~~~~). Cf. I. 54; II. 42, 56, 88, 135, 165, 205, 241, 286, 318, 465, 488; III. 10, 52, 100; IV. 9, 60, 437 (18 instances in 28; in Aristophanes, 93 in 134).

Menander uses the dactyl composed of 3 words freely, even in i.¹ This is at variance with his use of the corresponding forms of the tribrach (p. 142) and anapaest (p. 151) in the same place. In 15 of the 20 instances (excluding those in i) of Menander's use of this dactyl (2 in broken lines), the arsis is the final syllable of a word of two or more syllables. Cf. the corresponding use of the tribrach (p. 145). The dactyl consisting of three monosyllables is rare and is found only in II. 92*, 359, 503, all in iii.²

Both poets deviate from tragic usage in allowing a division of the dactyl composed of two words after the first short syllable of the thesis (~~|~), and Menander uses this dactyl in i with great freedom. Both poets exclude it from v,³ and it should not there be employed in restoring broken lines. Cf. "ἄρρεν τεκούσα πάρθενος θῆλύ τι θ' ἄμα" I. 2*; "ἕτερόν τι πρὸς τούτοις κυκᾶν οὐκέτ' ἂν ἔχοι" II. 211*; "τοπαστικὸν τὸ γύναιον, ὥς ἐρπέθ'; ὅτι γὰρ" II. 340*; ". . . ἄλλο γέγονεν" II. 387*. Menander has it once in iii, 11 times in i. This dactyl (~~|~), in both Menander and Aristophanes (53 occurrences), is always followed by an iamb, never by a trisyllabic foot (tribrach or anapaest).

The anapaest, although it is an irregular form, is freely used in comedy in the first five places of the trimeter.⁴ It is the char-

¹ It occurs in i twenty-five times in the fragments.

² It occurs twice in the fragments: 257, 3 (i), 740 (ii).

³ It is not found in v in the fragments of Menander.

⁴ Neither the anapaest nor the tribrach ever occurs in vi, of which the dissyllabic form is absolutely fixed. It is a grave mistake thus to restore any verse in Menander,

acteristic feature of the comic non-melic trimeter, and both in Aristophanes and in Menander anapaests outnumber both tribrachs and dactyls. The use of this form of foot is so natural that in 353 instances in Aristophanes and 32 in Menander anapaestic scansion is secured by position, the original form being a tribrach. Cf. I. 38 (*ἄκακον*), 44 (*μειράκιον*), 59 (*ἐλευθέριος*); II. 4 (*ἱκανός*), 42 (*πρότερον*), etc.

The following table is a summary statement of the use of the anapaest in Menander and Aristophanes:

	Trim.	υ υ -	i	ii	iii	iv	v	TOTAL
Men. . .	728	256	93= 65+28	65= 47+18	20= 13+7	51= 40+11	27= 24+3	256= 189+67
Ar.	8,835	3,840	1,158= 495+663	1,209= 928+281	261= 180+81	865= 699+166	348= 260+88	3840= 2,562+1,278
Vesp. . .	752	324	108= 44+64	107= 86+21	21= 18+3	68= 59+9	20= 17+3	324= 224+100

The anapaests in Menander (1 in 2.84 trimeters) are not quite so numerous proportionally as those in Aristophanes (1 in 2.30), but in i they outnumber those in Aristophanes (the divisor is 15) in the ratio of 93 to 77; in ii this relation is reversed (65 to 81); in the remaining feet the order is the same in both poets (iv, v, iii).

The following tables exhibit the facts for the anapaest in Menander in detail:

ANAPAESTS CONTAINED IN ONE WORD

	i	ii	iii	iv	v	TOTAL
Trisyllable	36	14	5	18	9	82
Overlaps forward	29	23	3	12	14	81
Overlaps back .....	..	9	2	7	1	19
Overlaps both ways .....	..	1	3	3	0	7
Total in one word	65	47	13	40	24	189

as "αὐτὸς πάρεστιν οὐτοσί· τὸ παιδάριον" II. 85*; "υἱοῦ δέ· ἡ δὲ καὶ τὸ παιδάριον ἔλαβεν" II. 433*. Aristoph. *Ran.* 1203, an intentional vagary, sounds the note of the impending metrical jest.

ANAPAESTS CONTAINED IN TWO OR MORE WORDS OR PARTS OF WORDS

	i	ii	iii	iv	v	TOTAL
In three words	1	0	0	2	1	4
In two, divided ∪∪|— .....	17	7	2	2	2	30
In two, divided ∪|∪— .....	10	11	5	7	0	33
Total divided anapaests	28	18	7	11	3	67

The corresponding table in Aristophanes is as follows:

ANAPAESTS CONTAINED IN ONE WORD

	i	ii	iii	iv	v	TOTAL
Trisyllable	279	276	46	270	48	919
Overlaps forward	216	419	91	156	145	1,027
Overlaps back .....	...	164	27	230	44	465
Overlaps both ways .....	...	69	16	42	24	151
Total in one word	495	928	180	698	261	2,562

ANAPAESTS CONTAINED IN TWO OR MORE WORDS OR PARTS OF WORDS

	i	ii	iii	iv	v	TOTAL
In three words	114	31	7	23	7	182
In two, divided ∪∪|— .....	447	162	50	84	56	799
In two, divided ∪|∪— .....	102	87	24	59	25	297
Total divided anapaests	663	280	81	166	88	1,278

The three examples in Menander of an anapaest contained in one word that begins with iii and overlaps iv (II. 163, 308; IV. 284) are supported by two in broken lines (III. 34*, 74*).¹ Aristophanes has this anapaest 91 times. The two examples in iii of the anapaest contained in one word that begins in ii (II. 513; IV. 140) are not supported by other examples in broken lines,² and

¹ It occurs also in frag. 8, 2; 74, 7; 402, 15; 501, 2; 542, 4; 585, 1.

² It has the support of four verses in frag. 272, 1; 360, 1; 393, 2; 403, 5.

it is doubtful whether this form should be introduced, by substitution, into a line that is in itself metrically unobjectionable: "βλέψας ἐλεύθερόν τι τολμήσει ποεῖν" II. 106*. Here the MS has ἐλευθερόν. Aristophanes uses this anapaest (+ ~ ~ -) only 27 times in iii, but it is used freely by both poets in iv. It occurs in iv in I. 44; II. 114, 170, 242; IV. 22, 57, 76, and II. 177*, 246*; IV. 177*.¹ This fact casts doubt upon the commonly accepted emendation of IV. 177*, "αἱ κατὰ σ' ἐταῖραι, Χρυσί, πραττόμεναι δέκα," by which the anapaest in *πραττόμεναι* is shifted from iv in the MS to v, where it occurs but once in Menander (II. 341), supported by IV. 36* and (in a proper name) III. 5*.² Should a trimeter which is metrically free from objection be rewritten, especially if this involves the substitution of a less common for a more common form? Examples of the doubly overlapping anapaest (+ ~ ~ - +) are found in Menander in II. 454 (ii), II. 95; IV. 146, 306 (iii), and II. 328, 466; III. 59 (iv).³

Anapaests contained in two or more words or parts of words are in a ratio of less than 1 to 2 to those composed of one word, in both Menander and Aristophanes. This relation is reversed in tribrachs (p. 142) and notably in dactyls (p. 147). The parts of the divided anapaest may be connected with one another within the anapaest by elision, as *κατ' ἐμavτόν* I. 38; *ἔτυχ' ἐσπέρας* III. 33*; *γυγνόμεν'*, *ἐκπέπομφε* III. 58; *πρὸς ἔμ' ἡλθες* IV. 162.

In Aristophanes the prevailing form is the anapaest composed of two words with division between arsis and thesis (~ ~ | -). But this is not the normal form of the divided anapaest in the trimeters of Menander, in which the anapaests thus divided (~ ~ | -) do not equal in number those in which the division falls between the two short syllables of the arsis (~ | ~ -). See the tables.

In both poets, the anapaest with the division between arsis and thesis (~ ~ | -) occurs oftener in i than in the four following feet taken together. It is found in iii in Menander in II. 77; IV. 92 and 455*, and in iv in III. 58; IV. 97*, 159. It occurs in v

¹ It occurs twelve times also in the fragments.

² It is found also in frag. 201, 3; 252, 2; 428, 2; 518, 15.

³ It occurs 14 times in the fragments.

in I. 41; II. 69, and III. 33*, 34*, 123*; IV. 89*.¹ It has been very freely used by scholars in iv in restoring the text of Menander.

The dissyllabic word which begins this anapaest (~ ~ | -) may be (1) a preposition (28 instances, including broken lines); (2) *Δία* in oaths in ii (3 cases); (3) any other dissyllabic word (except enclitics and *ἄρα*) in common use (*ἐμέ, ἐμός, ἴνα, ὅτι, τότε, ἔτι, ὅπερ, νεός, ὁδός, τρόπον, σαφές, τυχόν, βλέπε*—20 instances). In 14 of the 20 cases in the last category the anapaest begins the verse. In 3 of those remaining, it is immediately preceded by a pause, marked by punctuation by the editors (cf. II. 69, 239*; IV. 97*); in the other three it is not (I. 41; II. 118*; IV. 455*). In IV. 455* arsis and thesis are separated by punctuation.²

In none of the 728 trimeters now under consideration does Menander begin an anapaest with the last two syllables of an *unelided* word of three or more syllables, or with a dissyllabic enclitic or *ἄρα*.³ The examples of this usage in Aristophanes have been the subject of vigorous discussion.⁴ They are not numerous⁵ in comparison with the total number (352, excluding those in i) of anapaests thus divided (~ ~ | -) in Aristophanes, and are confined, with one exception in v,⁶ to ii and iv. The verses in which they occur, with a few exceptions, have penthemimeral caesura and the parts of the anapaest are closely connected. Not much support is found for restored trimeters in Menander such as the following: “*πῶγμ’ οὐ μεμήνυκεν οὐδ’ ἐκείνον βούλεται*” III. 28*; “*ἔμοι δὲ σύλλαβε, νῆ Δί’ εὖ γ’ ὦ Μυρρίνῃ*” frag. O₂, 4*; “*ὥς ὤλετο*

¹ It occurs in the fragments, 5 times in iii, 11 times in iv, 3 times in v.

² For the restriction which C. Bernhardi would impose on Aristophanic usage, see *Acta Soc. Philol. Lips.* II (1872), pp. 281, 282 f.

³ Such an anapaest occurs twice in the fragments, once in ii, in a combination of proper names, *ὁ Καλύμνιος, Εὐφράνωρ* (348, 8), and once in iv, *οἶον τὰ νησιωτικά ταυτὶ ξυνόδρια* (462, 3). Neither of these examples has penthemimeral caesura.

⁴ For Aristophanes, see the orderly statement in Bernhardi, *op. cit.*, pp. 269–76 and 280. (See pp. 269 f. for a historical summary of the discussion.) G. Hermann condemned this anapaest. Bentley and Elmsley had previously banned many of the instances of its occurrence in the vulgate text of Aristophanes and subsequent editors have emended freely.

⁵ Cf. (in ii) *Vesp.* 947; *Av.* 1022, 1228, 1363; *Lys.* 124, 746; *Ran.* 170; *Ecc.* 1027; *Plut.* 476; and (in iv) *Ach.* 107, 1078; *Pax* 233; *Av.* 1226; *Thesm.* 637; *Ran.* 754.

⁶ *Plut.* 942, which has been emended.

τὰργύριον.—σύ, μὰ Δί', οὐκ οἶδ' ὅτι" I. 30*; "τὸ παιδίον, οὐκ ἀλλότριον.—εἰ γὰρ ὤφελεν" II. 441*; "θῆρῃ μένον ἐστίν;—καὶ σὸν ὁμοίως.—Παμφίλῃς"¹ II. 444*; "ὅτι βρέφος ἴδιον ἔνθαδε νῦν αὐτὴ τρέφει" IV. 103*; "ἔθνον ἐκλελησμένους. ἀλλὰ μὴν ποεῖν"² IV. 529 + 519*.

Menander uses the anapaest composed of two words with division between the short syllables of the arsis (~| ~ -) freely in the first four feet but excludes it from v.³

He is not inclined to use the anapaest contained in 3 words (~| ~| -), and has it only in III. 39; IV. 323*, 563*(?) in i; in IV. 162, 193 in iv; in II. 82 in v.⁴

When the anapaest is divided in either of the ways mentioned (~| ~ - or ~| ~| -) the monosyllable with which it begins may be (1) the monosyllabic forms of the article ὁ, τόν, τό, τά; (2) short monosyllabic prepositions; (3) elided dissyllables (commonly prepositions); (4) the interrogatives τίς, τί; (5) the forms ὅς, ὅν, ὅ, ᾧ of the relative pronoun. The two short syllables of the arsis must not be separated by a pause, but a pause is almost invariable before the anapaest that begins with τίς, τί, ὅς, ὅν, ὅ, ᾧ.

The second word, whether monosyllable or dissyllable, is not an enclitic in any of the trimeters (complete or broken) now under consideration. This limitation holds also in Aristophanes, who has ~| ~| - 182 times and ~| ~ - 297. The only exceptions in Aristophanes have the form ~| ~| - and they are rare. The combination τί ποτ' (τί ποθ') occurs six times, as τί ποτ, ἐς in *Nub.* 187; τί ποθ' ἡμᾶς in *Eq.* 97; the form ὅ τι occurs twice, namely ὅ τι φῆς in *Pl.* 349, ὅ τι βούλει in *Eccl.* 998; and finally (in dialect) we have ἐγὼ δέ τυ ἐστεφάνιξα in *Eq.* 1,225.⁵

Menander's sparing use of ~| ~| - has been remarked. Yet editors have used the anapaest contained in 3 words in restoring his text, even in ii and v, where it has but meagre support in the

¹ If the enclitic is regarded as inherent part of a combination, we have an instance of an anapaest in ii overlapping both ways.

² See p. 144.

³ It occurs in v in frag. 540, 4.

⁴ It occurs 10 times in the fragments, in 1,470 trimeters. Five of these cases are in i, one in ii, three in iii, and one in v.

⁵ An enclitic is found as second word in the fragments of Menander in 223, 3, ὅ τι &ν; in 355, 2, τί ποτ' ἐστίν; and in 587, 2, ὅ τε πλοῦτος.

poet's own practice. Cf. "παίξειν; τίς ὁ λῆρος; κατὰ κράτος τὸ δυστυχὲς" IV. 469*; "παιδός, τί τοῦτον δεῖ λαθεῖν τό γε σὸν μέρος" II. 279*; "ἀφήκατ' ἔξω τῆς θυρᾶς ὁ δὲ Σωσίας" IV. 448*; "ἕως ἔοικας παραμενεῖν.—τί δὲ Σωσία" IV. 478*.

Editors of Aristophanes now generally accept the law, that, in the trimeter, an anapaest may not begin either with the final syllable of an *unelided* word of two or more syllables, or with a monosyllabic enclitic, or with δέ, ἄν, γάρ, μέν, except in ii and iv, and some scholars impose the additional limitation that the verse must have penthemimeral caesura and the parts of the anapaest must be closely connected.¹

Examples of this anapaest in iii and v in Aristophanes are extremely rare.² But its occurrence in ii and iv is not infrequent,³ if we take into account the total number of anapaests divided after the first short syllable (—|— and —|—|—) that occur in these positions in Aristophanes, 118 in ii and 82 in iv, including those now under special consideration. Many editors, however, stimulated by Elmsley's fervor, have been at much pains to emend the lines in which this form of anapaest occurs. The exceptions to the limitations of penthemimeral caesura and close connection of parts are not uncommon. Nevertheless the trimeters in which this anapaest occurs in ii and iv rest upon an excellent manuscript tradition and are not objectionable on any other account. If rejected, they are condemned by subjective modern criticism on grounds of rhythm.

Six instances of this anapaest occur in the Cairo MS of Menander.⁴ One in iii was at once corrected on the publication of the princeps: οὐκ ἂν δύναιτο δ' ἂν ἐξελεῖν νεοττίαν (III. 119*) by

¹ See Bernhardt, *op. cit.*, pp. 246-61 and 262-68. See also Reisig in *Jen. allg. Lit. Zeit.* (1817), pp. 393 f.; Hermann *Epitome*⁶, pp. viii ff.; Elmsley on *Ach.* 178 (*Auctarium*); Enger in his edition of the *Lysistrata*, pp. xviii ff.

² Cf. *Eq.* 26; *Av.* 23, 93; *Ecc.* 219.

³ Cf. (in ii) *Ach.* 6, 178; *Nub.* 684, 876, 1221; *Vesp.* 25; *Pax* 48; *Av.* 79, 114, 144, 843, 847, 1024; *Thesm.* 469, 946, 1184; *Ran.* 107, 1393, 1462; *Plut.* 664, 1173; and (in iv) *Ach.* 748, 912; *Nub.* 62, 214; *Vesp.* 1369; *Pax* 187; *Av.* 442, 1495, 1614; *Lys.* 638, 760, 768; *Thesm.* 173; *Ran.* 77, 138, 652, 658, 1220; *Ecc.* 167, 998.

⁴ Cf. also frag. 710, 2 (iv), πρῶτον ἐπισκέπτου κακά, where Meineke would read πρῶτ'; 531, 6 (ii), ἀποπὼν τε πεποικηκ'(?); 549, 3 (ii), ὅταν γὰρ δλυπος, where Bentley proposed δρων δ'.

removing the the intrusive second *ἄν* (Crönert). Croiset's reading of II. 239* has been generally accepted: *τούτον, σαφὲς ἄν τι δεικνύοι τεκμήριον*. Here the MS has *τούτον σαφὲς ἄν ΔΕΙΚΝΥ . . ANTITEKMHPION*. This is unmetrical, but it apparently furnishes an instance of the occurrence of this anapaest in v.¹ In III. 111* the MS has: *λάβῃ τι τούτων · οὐ γὰρ ἐώρακεν . . .*, where doubtless, quite apart from considerations of meter, we should read *ἐώρακεν*, a reading proposed independently by different scholars. In the other three cases correction is not so obviously needed. In the first the anapaest occurs in iv: *ἀλλ' ἀπόδος εἰ μὴ—φῃσὶν—ἀρέσκει · τούτο γὰρ* (II. 129*), in which the reading *φῃσ'* has been proposed (Leo). But *φῃσὶν* is parenthetical and is intentionally misplaced, in imitation of the disjointed language of excited persons in the street. Rhythm cannot be predicated of such a verse. There are two occurrences of the anapaest in ii. Both the verses in which it is found have penthemimeral caesura and the words constituting the anapaest are closely connected. In II. 131 the MS has *οὐκ ἔστι δίκαιον, εἴ τι τῶν τούτου σε δεῖ*. Here Leo proposes *ἐς τὸ δίκαιον*. In III. 77 we read: *οὐδέν τι τοιοῦτ' ἦν, ὦ Πολέμων, οἷόν φατε*. Here it would be possible to delete *ὦ*. In Menander *τοιοῦτος* is either an amphibrach or an antibacchius (for the latter cf. II. 153*; IV. 160*, 282) and, as is well known, Menander inclines to diaeresis of the trimeter (cf. I. 24, 38, 53, 60; II. 9, 21, 26, 43, 50, 55, 62, etc.). But the change does not commend itself as necessary.

Some editors have employed the anapaest now under consideration in emending and completing the trimeters of Menander, but this is not justified in v and iii, by either his own practice or that of Aristophanes. Cf. in v: "*ἦν κοινὸς Ἑρμῆς, τὸ μὲν ἂν οὖτος ἐλάμβανεν*" II. 67; "*οὐκ ἦλθον ἄλλως. προσμένειν τι δοκεῖς σύ μοι*" II. 364*; "*ἰδιῶτ'—ἐγώ;—δοκεῖς γε · μάτην δὲ λέγω λόγους*" (iv, v) IV. 71*. In iii: "*πᾶς ἂν τις ἕτερα συνήκε. —πάνδεινον λέγεις*" II. 515*; "*ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ ταῦτα συνήκε. πάνδεινον λέγεις*" (+ ~|— also in ii) II. 515*; "*ἄριστον ἄριστον. —αἰ μὲνῶ τρισ-άθλιος* (ii, iii) T₂, 2 + II. 527*; "*ἀφίκεθ' οὖτος · ἐγὼ γὰρ ἦγον οὐ φύσει*" III. 44*.

¹ The reading of II. 363 is extremely uncertain. See the princeps and Körte *op. cit.*, p. 132.

Whether it should be allowed in iv and ii, *in restored lines* in Menander, is doubtful. Cf. “τούτω φυλάξεις αὐτὸς ἅπερ συλᾷς γ’ ἐμέ” II. 157*; “ὕμιν ἕτερον μὲν, μή με καλεῖτ’· εἰς μακαρίας” II. 531*; “τοῦμοῦ πατρὸς καὶ μητρός, ἐβουλόμην ἔχειν” III. 143*. In ii: “βλέψον δέ, πάτερ, κάκεισ’· ἴσως ἐστ’ οὕτοσί” II. 103; “τίς, ἄγ’, ἄν τι βοηθήσειεν; ἀλλ’ ὃ γέγον’ ἐρῶ” II. 387*; “ἔτ’ οὔσα τιθηνήσω . . . ” IV. 34*; “τίς δ’ ἐστίν;¹—ἔφην δὲ πάντα τᾶλλα λαυθάνειν” IV. 105*.

This anapaest when composed of three words (+ ∪ | ∪ -) is practically barred. It will be remembered that Menander is in general disinclined to use the anapaest consisting of three words (p. 154). The following proposed restorations have little support in Menander’s own practice: “ποιμὴν δέ τις ἐξήγγειλέ μοι, πρὸς δὲν οὕτοσί” II. 82; “ὥς ἐστι σόν, οὐκ ἀλλότριον. εἰ γὰρ ὤφελεν” II. 441*; “ἐδόθη δὲ τόθ’ οὕτως· γενομένων δ’ ἐτῶν τινων” III. 4*; “τούτων σε μὲν οὐδέν, ὥς ἐγὼμαι, λαυθάνει” IV. 83*; “οὐκ ὄντα τ’ ἐν αὐτοῦ· πολλὰ δὲ συνεργάζεται” IV. 125*; “κάνταῦθα σὺ μὴ μένων τὸ γεγονὸς κρύφθ’ ὅσον” IV. 136*; “ποινηρὸς ἦσθα—σέ γ’ ὦ πονήρ’· ὅπως σὺ νῦν” II. 156*; “ἐγὼ κατὰ πολλὰ γε· νῦν μὲν οὖν, οὐκ οἶδ’ ὅπως” T., 3 + II. 528*; “ζητοῦμεν ἴσον ὄντ’, εἰ δέ σε μηδὲν κωλύει” II. 10*; “τὰ χρυσί’ ἢ ταῦθ’ ἅττα ποτ’ ἐστί, πότερα δεῖ” II. 92*; “ἄπιτ’· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἤκοιμ’ αὐθις—ἀλλὰ τί φῆς; τίνος” (ii, v) II. 532*; “ὅτι τοῦτ’ ἀνειλόμην, διὰ τοῦτο με λακτίσαι” IV. 159.

The occurrence of two or three trisyllabic feet in a single trimeter is a characteristic feature of comedy. One hundred and seventeen of 222 tribrachs, 88 of 166 dactyls, 129 of 256 anapaests, occur in trimeters that contain at least one other trisyllabic foot. In Aristophanes 1,265 of 2,654 tribrachs, 719 of 1,470 dactyls, 1,957 of 3,840 anapaests, occur in such trimeters.

The combinations of trisyllabic feet in the 728 trimeters in Menander now under consideration are given in the following table. The figure after the colon indicates the number of times the combination occurs in Menander with the number of occurrences in the 8,835 trimeters of Aristophanes added in parenthesis; then a statement of positions is given in a descending

¹Cf. Arist. *Ach.* 178, *Av.* 144, *Thesm.* 146.

COMBINATIONS OF TRISYLLABIC FEET

vv vv:	16 (142)	2, 4 (8)	3, 4 (3)	1, 5 (2)	2, 5 (2)	1, 4 (1)				
vv vv:	6 (59)	1, 3 (3)	1, 5 (3)							
vv vv:	18 (405)	1, 4 (5)	2, 4 (5)	2, 5 (3)	1, 2 (2)	1, 3 (1)	1, 5 (1)	4, 5 (1)		
vv vv:	34 (549)	1, 2 (7)	4, 1 (6)	1, 4 (5)	2, 4 (4)	2, 3 (3)	4, 2 (3)	1, 3 (2)	2, 5 (1)	3, 4 (1)
vv vv:	26 (225)	1, 3 (4)	1, 4 (4)	3, 1 (3)	3, 2 (3)	5, 2 (3)	1, 2 (2)	3, 4 (2)	3, 5 (2)	1, 5 (1)
vv vv:	23 (245)	1, 3 (6)	2, 3 (3)	2, 5 (3)	4, 1 (3)	1, 5 (2)	3, 1 (2)	5, 3 (2)	4, 5 (1)	5, 1 (1)
vv vv vv:	0 (6)									
vv vv vv:	1 (1)	1, 3, 5 (1)								
vv vv vv:	1 (54)	1, 2, 4 (1)								
vv vv vv:	7 (32)	1, 2, 3 (1)	1, 2, 5 (1)	1, 4, 5 (1)	1, 5, 3 (1)	2, 3, 5 (1)	2, 4, 5 (1)	3, 4, 1 (1)		
vv vv vv:	4 (46)	1, 3, 4 (2)	1, 2, 3 (1)	1, 5, 2 (1)						
vv vv vv:	4 (26)	1, 2, 4 (2)	1, 3, 4 (1)	2, 3, 4 (1)						
vv vv vv:	4 (10)	1, 3, 4 (1)	1, 5, 2 (1)	1, 5, 4 (1)	3, 5, 2 (1)					
vv vv vv:	4 (40)	1, 2, 3 (1)	1, 4, 5 (1)	2, 5, 3 (1)	5, 2, 1 (1)					
vv vv vv:	2 (16)	5, 1, 2 (1)	5, 2, 4 (1)							
vv vv vv:	1 (7)	1, 3, 5 (1)								
vv vv vv vv:	1 (5)	1, 2, 3, 4 (1)*								

*The combination vv vv vv vv (i, iii, iv, v) is found in fragment 129, 4. This is the only instance in the fragments of four trisyllabic feet in one line.

scale, with the number of times each combination occurs in Menander added in parenthesis.¹

Three tribrachs do not occur, within a trimeter, anywhere in Menander, and only six times in non-lyrical trimeters in Aristophanes. Restored trimeters that involve this combination are therefore doubtful: "τί μίαρὸς ἀποδημεί; τριταῖος ἐπὶ τινα" I. 64*; "γέγονε τὸ δεινόν; ἀνοσίως σύ γ' ὑπέλαβε" III. 177*.

While the combination of two and of three trisyllabic feet is characteristic of Greek comedy, the combination of four such feet within a trimeter is relatively very rare. There are but two examples in the whole of Menander, only eight examples (one in Menander) in eight different combinations in the 6,583 trimeters of the middle and late comedy analyzed by Perschinka, and only twelve examples in 9 different combinations in Aristophanes. It may be gravely questioned whether four trisyllabic feet should be employed in any *restored* trimeter. Cf. "ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου δ' ὀφθείσ' ὑπὸ τούτου θρασυτέρου" III. 31*; "πράγματ' ἀέ γ' ἐλέου τ' ἄξια κακὰ τε διέπειν" IV. 464*; "νομίσας" ἀνέκραγε καὶ θεραπαινίδι τινι" IV. 36*. Only the first of the particular combinations used in these three restored trimeters is found anywhere in Greek comedy, but in this case (III. 31*) the correction of *υποτου*, the reading of the MS, is obviously not *ὑπὸ τούτου*, but, as Van Leeuwen has seen, *ὑπ' αὐτοῦ*.

The famous forbidden combinations, — — — — — and — — — — —, which have been the subject of long-continued discussion,² are found in the Cairo MS of Menander, but in trimeters that arouse suspicion because they are objectionable on other accounts. The first combination thus occurs three times. In II. 451* the MS has ἀλλὰ ΠΕΡΙΜΕΝΩ καταφαγεῖν τὴν προῖκα μου. The verse not only begins with a meter of the tabooed form, but is also unmetrical in the last two meters. Here περιμένω (Crönert, Headlam,

¹Three combinations that do not occur in the table are found in broken lines: — — — — — in iii, v (III. 34*); — — — — — in iii, v (IV. 130*); — — — — — in v, i, iii (IV. 69*). These are all found in Aristophanes also.

²See Dawes *Miscellanea Crit.*, p. 253: "I. Dactylo anapaestus subijci nequit. II. Neque tribrachyn sequi potest anapaestus." Hermann *Elem. Doctrinae Met.* 126-39. Reisig *Coni.* 11-86; Dobree *Addenda* to Porson's *Aristophanica*, pp. 111-15 (ed. Wagner, *Observationes*, pp. 22-27); Rossbach and Westphal *Metrik*³ 227-30; Christ *Metrik*² 328.

Van Herwerden) restores a perfect trimeter. In II. 508* the MS has ΑΠΑΝΤΑΤΑΓΑΘΑ—τί φησιν, *ιερόσυλε γραῦ*; with the objectionable combination in iv, v (a *dactyl* in the fourth foot!). Here ἀπαντ' ἀγαθά (von Wilamowitz) restores the verse. In II. 192* the MS is reported to read ΗΜΟΙΔ . C . . . ΩΙ . . ΠΑΡΕΧΩΩΩΝ: βούλομαι, where Körte¹ would restore ἡ μοι δὸς, αὐτῷ ἵνα παρέχω σῶν. This gives a prolepsis of αὐτῷ for which there is no reasonable explanation, and either hiatus and the forbidden combination or an intolerable synizesis. Lefebvre had previously proposed ἡ μοι δὸς αὐτὸν ἵνα παρέχω σῶν—βούλομαι, which gives the second objectionable combination. Various restorations have been proposed. Granted that the order of the words has been disturbed, as the position of αὐτῷ would indicate, it is possible that Menander wrote ἡ μοι δὸς ἵνα σῶν αὐτὸν παρέχω.—βούλομαι. Some trimeters have been restored with the objectionable combination: “χρόνον, διακυπτων ἐνίοτε, πανταχοῖ σκοπῶν” II. 389*; “ἤρεσκες αὐτῇ τάχα πρότερος νῦν δ' οὐκέτι” III. 82*; παιδίον ἐκείνου γέγονε, τίς ἄλλη καὶ τόδε” IV. 33*.

The other combination (— — — — —) is found in the second meter of IV. 192*: ἄλλη· τί ποτ' ἐστὶ τὸ γεγονός;—ἐκβέβληκέ με, with an anapaest of doubtful form in iv (p. 153). By omission of ἐστὶ (Leo) the trimeter is restored to proper form, ἄλλη· τί ποτε τὸ γεγονός;² This combination is found also in some restored trimeters: “τὸ γένος ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς, καὶ τραφεὶς ἐν ἐργάταις” II. 104*; “πᾶς ἄν τις ἔτερα συνήκε.—πάνδεινον λέγεις” II. 515*; “ὅτι θυγατρίδους σοι γέγονε; πῶς; νῆ τοὺς θεούς” IV. 528*.

My purpose in publishing the preceding statement of facts is entirely practical. A happy fortune has recently given us considerable parts of four comedies of Menander. These plays are simple and charming and are likely to be widely read. It is certain that many editions of them will appear. These comedies should go hand in hand with those of Terence and should serve as an introduction to the plays of Aristophanes.

¹Körte, *op. cit.*, p. 127.

²Cf. frag. 248, 5, σύμβουλος· ὁ διαφέρων λογισμῷ πάντ' ἔχει, where Person proposed ὁ λογισμῷ διαφέρων; 384, μακάριος ἐκείνος, where Kock proposes μάκαρ γ' ἐκείνος; and 563. 3, τὰ σκώμμαθ' οἷα τὰ σοφὰ τε καὶ στρατηγικά, where Meineke reads τὰ σκωμμάτια τὰ σοφὰ τε καὶ, κτέ.

Unfortunately, however, many of the verses in the Cairo MS are mutilated. There are some 350 broken or mutilated trimeters. It is highly desirable that as many of these 'halt and maimed' verses as possible should be recovered. Many scholars in many lands leaped to this task with alacrity on the appearance of the princeps, so many, indeed, that it is at times now difficult to settle priorities. Monographs and even editions have multiplied. They have appeared so rapidly that many of the goodly company of eager and inventive emenders and restorers have lost the pace. "*Pereant qui ante nos nostra dixerunt!*"

It is not difficult to knock off Greek trimeters in one's own style; it is a different matter to write them in the manner of Menander. His lightness of touch, felicity of expression, and delicate and subtle humor may well plunge into black despair the scholar who essays to restore the broken verses; but he can at least endeavor not to violate the laws of metrical form established by Menander's usage. Not even this is easy. *Quot versus, tot schemata!* The choice of this or that particular form of verse, each unimpeachably correct in itself, must often have been a question of rhythm, unconsciously but unerringly answered by the famous poet, but the modern ear,—it need hardly be said,—cannot be trusted to distinguish these delicate shadings of quantitative rhythm. All the restored verses quoted in this discussion for purposes of illustration are trimeters. They can be scanned—but it is doubtful whether they conform to Menander's general usage, and the poet's general usage is all that the restorer should allow himself as model. Menander himself may nod, his restorer must not. In a word, our object should be the same as that which Jebb so happily accomplishes in his edition of Bacchylides—to restore the mutilated verses of the poet, whenever this can be done, in order that as much as possible of the original language and action of these charming plays may be preserved for the reader; but restoration should be effected in such fashion as nowhere to distract attention from the poet's own manner. The restorer should be content to be commonplace, and should impose upon himself the severest limitations of form.